

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIII.....No. 80

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPY DUMPTY.
- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.
- WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—BORSALE.
- PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 234 street, corner of Eighth avenue.—THE PETTICOAT-SAN.
- BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CATARACT OF THE GANGES—THREE MEN OF NEW YORK, &c.
- BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SAM—WIDOW'S VICTIM.
- NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—LIGHT AT LAST.
- FRENCH THEATRE.—THE GRAND DUCHESSE.
- BARNARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Third street.—TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.
- ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—LUCERTIA BORGIA.
- STEINWAY HALL.—OLD BULL'S GRAND CONCERT.
- IRVING HALL, Irving place.—GRAND CONCERT.
- NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS, EQUESTRIANISM, &c.
- THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BOSTON COMIQUE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
- KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, ECCESTRICITIES, &c.—LEAND DUTCH "S."
- SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.
- TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIO VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
- BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, PANTOMIME, &c.
- MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—EAST LANE.
- HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE OF THE WILD FAWN.
- NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 20, 1868.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to relieve certain manufacturers from tax was amended in various particulars and passed by a vote of 36 to 3. It now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

In the House the bill pending for the succession in case of the removal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was passed. The Freedmen's Bureau bill was then considered. Mr. Wood making a speech in opposition to it, in which he charged General Howard, on the authority of a statement which he would not, however, vouch for, with favoring amalgamation and getting rich dishonestly. Mr. Eliot replied, denying the charges and producing a letter from General Howard, denying that he had ever expressed views in favor of amalgamation. The bill was then passed—yeas 96, nays 37. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up. After an animated discussion and the passage of sundry amendments the House adjourned without final action.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were reported for the construction of an arcade underground railway in New York; repealing the act for the registration of births, marriages and deaths and for the prevention of incendiary fires, the two last adversely. Bills were introduced for the erection of a new market building on the site of the present Washington market and for the erection of a nautical school in New York. The bill appropriating \$250,000 to aid in the construction of the Whitehall and Pottsville Railroad and several others of a private nature were passed.

In the Assembly bills appropriating \$250,000 to aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad and for the better protection of firemen in Brooklyn were ordered to a third reading. Bills to provide for the transmission of letters and packages in New York and Brooklyn and to provide for the safety of life on the city railroads were reported. Bills to authorize the exchange of property between the Commissioners of Emigration and Public Charities to provide for the erection of wharves and piers in Harlem river; relative to criminal prosecutions and to facilitate the construction of the Albany and New York Railroad were ordered to a third reading.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated at midnight yesterday, March 19.

The Irish Reform bill has been submitted to the House of Commons. Its provisions are unimportant, merely reducing the franchise qualification in the borough towns. The Disraeli budget will be presented to Parliament in April. The Austrian legislature adopts the new civil marriage law bill in opposition to the Concordat and the wishes of the Pope. The French "pamphlet" in support of the constitutional claims of the Napoleon dynasty was issued in Paris.

General Napier will, it is expected, make a "dash" at the headquarters of the King of Abyssinia, in the "hope" of liberating the English captives during the "confusion."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Later advices by the Atlantic cable from the Paraguayan war report that no attack had been made on Humaita by the allies. The Emperor of Brazil had refused to remove the Marquis de Caxias. The revolt in Montevideo had been suppressed.

Another important phase of the great Erie litigation was developed yesterday. In the Supreme Court, at Chambers, the settlement of the order appointing a receiver of the proceeds of the new issue of \$10,000,000 worth of stock was called up on an order to show cause why the stay of proceedings granted a few days since by Judge Clarke should not be vacated. With a view of avoiding the necessity of responding to this order, a new injunction, in a new suit commenced in the interest of the Erie party, was interposed, enjoining all proceedings whatever on the receivership, and even restraining the clerks of the court from entering the order appointing the receiver. Judge Barnard disregarded the injunction, and the order appointing George A. Osgood receiver was settled and entered. The Drew exiles in Jersey were again alarmed at a rumor of another raid of kidnappers yesterday. Twenty special policemen were immediately sworn in, two companies and a battery of State militia were ordered in readiness, and the inhabitants of Jersey City armed themselves for the combat.

General Reynolds has assumed command of the Fifth Military District.

Two ladies crossing Lake Champlain on Wednesday in a sleigh on the ice broke through and were drowned.

Further particulars of the late explosion of the steamboat Magnolia on the Ohio river place the number of killed at eighty out of one hundred and forty on board.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, Solomon Cohen, previously convicted of making fraudulent returns to the Internal Revenue Department as a cigar manufacturer, was mulcted in the amount provided by the act for such

offence—\$1,000. On motion of counsel, James B. Freeman, previously convicted of extorting a bribe in his capacity at the time a Revenue officer, was admitted to bail during the pendency of argument for a new trial.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Russell presiding, John Higgins pleaded guilty to stealing a chest of tea—sentenced to the State Prison for three years; Jeremiah Hartigan, indicted for the manslaughter in the first degree of Daniel Freil on the 5th November last, pleaded guilty to the lesser degree of crime charged (homicide in the fourth degree)—sentence deferred to the first Monday in April. The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Perle, Captain DuChesne, will leave pier 50 North river at two P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Brest and Havre. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at twelve M. 21st inst.

The National line steamship Louisiana, Captain Webster, will sail to-morrow (Saturday), at noon, from pier 47 North river, for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown to land passengers, &c.

The Merchants' line steamship General Meade, Captain A. W. Sampson, will leave pier No. 12 North river at three o'clock P. M. on Saturday, 21st inst., for New Orleans direct.

The Black Star line steamship Montgomery, Captain Lyon, will sail to-morrow (Saturday), at three o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river, for Savannah, Ga.

The popular steamship Saragossa, Captain M. R. Crowell, of Arthur Leary's line, will leave pier No. 14 East river, foot of Wall street, at three o'clock P. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for Charleston, S. C., connecting with steamer for Florida ports, &c.

The stock market was strong and active yesterday. Governments were dull, but steady. Gold closed at 138 3/4 a 138 3/8.

Nigger Suffrage—The Split in the Radical Party.

There is a good sign in Congress. Radical republicans broadly and definitely differ on "the main question." Hitherto the radicals have had their differences and disputes, but always on issues in which there was no peculiar party necessity for agreement—issues that did not involve the very vitality and cohesion of the party. Different members of this dominant faction hold the most opposite views on the tariff question, and sagacious leaders have seen and acted on the necessity of keeping that topic down for the present, conscious that its agitation would make an incurable breach. Not less positive is the difference on the money question. Some radicals go cheek by jowl with Pendleton and some would be under the foot of the gold-exacting bondholder. But these were differences that could be soothed by cajolery for the time being, and that were lost in agreement on the common party purpose—the topic that seemed to the faction greater than all others together—the central idea of nigger suffrage. Nigger suffrage was the pole star of the party—the one immovable, positive fact toward which every act pointed, and which was kept in view by every little bill, however apparently insignificant, that steered its way through the labyrinth of Congressional schemes. Radicalism ciphered down to its final figure was nigger suffrage and nothing else. Nigger suffrage was what all the radical orators from Sumner to Stevens meant in all their bullying and blather about "equality for the whole people," "a republican form of government," "a Southern guarantee." These were the names they gave it—the sort of sugar coating to make it less offensive to the people. Now the radicals differ absolutely and irremediably as to this difference and expediency of this measure. In the safety there is a hope, a prospect, a promise for the country, just as there always is to honest men when rogues of any sort fall out.

It is scarcely possible to overestimate the importance of this radical rupture. It is the peculiarly significant fact of the day in our political turnmills. On the measure forcing nigger suffrage one republican member said:—"I should regard the passage of this bill at this hour as the deathknell of our hopes as a political party in the Presidential canvass." From this, then, it seems that the voice of the people has more influence over the minds of some republicans than the whistle call of party discipline. The magnetism has departed from Old Thad Stevens' finger. Up to this time radical orthodoxy has turned on the point of a man's devotion to this primary purpose. It was the test of soundness always called forth whenever a member seemed to waver or venture any opinions of his own. His claim to the spoils of victory was always dependent on his fidelity in this extreme. Without personal independence of spirit, governed by the fear of being "read out of the party" before the roll should be called for the distribution of the spoils, perceiving no other danger than that which would result from failure in party duty, the members who composed the republican majority were easily enough kept together by so positive and inexorable a Mentor as Old Stevens, who drove them up to every vote in a compact mass, as the captains of Xerxes, whip in hand, drove forward the Persian soldiers at Thermopylae. But that terrorism has lost its hold on their spirits. The fear of Stevens and of the consequences of infidelity to the party is forgotten in a greater fear; and the men who on only a sense of danger kept together scatter and skedaddle when they suddenly perceive that a greater danger than all others lies in being caught in the company of the great offender against the sense of the nation. So the radical majority breaks up on the main issue—divides on the essential fact that gave the party life; and a member from Ohio, regarding the vote of his State on the topic, "will suffer his right arm to drop from its socket sooner than he will vote" for a bill securing a thing that he lately pretended to believe the most righteous on earth.

Disintegration will follow fast. Nothing can prevent the faction from going to pieces now that the single thread of agreement which gave it unity is broken. Members may save themselves individually by trimming to the popular will rising in their several States; but, happily for the nation, the spirit and impulse is gone forever from the party that, to secure continued power, has kept the country in a state of anarchy where it should have established order—has cultivated hatred where it might have secured good will—has, in two years of pretended efforts at reconstruction, done more to set enmity between the sections and to render difficult a return to the ancient harmony of the Union than was done by four years of semi-savage warfare. There is no stopping place for radicalism this side of that which has been its constant aim. It has committed itself so fully, so beyond all recall, to an object which the people have no sympathy, that they can recognize only to repudiate it. Thus it has no escape, and to go

on or to stand still will be alike in result. Mr. Spalding was right in saying that the passage of the nigger suffrage bill would be a deathknell to his party in the Presidential canvass; but to avoid now the only issue the party stands on will be equally destructive. Grant's name cannot save the faction. He is seen by the people to be in the clutches of men whose purposes no one is willing to believe he can approve, and the people will vote him down as they did McClellan, who was equally popular and also cheated into giving the great capital of his name to an unpatriotic party. Let the opposition, therefore, make the most of its opportunity. Let it organize energetically around Farragut, and its triumph will be certain.

The Democratic Candidate for the Presidency—The Washington Chorus for Mr. Chase.

A Washington purveyor for one of our radical contemporaries says that "the democrats and Johnson men who have been foiled in their efforts to corrupt the members of the Senate and to get an expression of opinion from them against impeachment have been engaged in the discreditable work of trying to influence Mr. Chase," that "they appear incapable of seeing that this is a poor compliment to the Chief Justice, and that no one entertains deeper contempt for their manoeuvres than the Chief Justice himself," that, being too blind to see this, "the friends and organs of the President (in Washington) are all shouting in concert tonight for Mr. Chase as the democratic nominee" for the next Presidency, and that he shall be nominated by a people's convention and "without a platform if he will act on the trial of Mr. Johnson in a manner acceptable to them."

Now, the inquisitive reader will ask, what does all this signify? Is this another nomination from the White House for the democratic party, or what is it? Failing with Hancock, Sherman and Thomas, has Mr. Johnson, as a last resort, really hit upon Mr. Chase as the acceptable man for Mr. Belmont and all the other New York democratic financiers at their 4th of July National Convention? Not a bit of it. It has leaked out that in being superseded by General Grant as the radical favorite for the succession Mr. Chase has become soured, sulky and independent. Wendell Phillips says he is no longer to be trusted. The outside impeachment radicals at Washington, to say nothing of the insiders, have taken the warning from Phillips, and are distrustful of the Chief Justice. The little democratic conventicles at Washington, seizing upon this hint, are working it up in their usual blundering and bungling way to embarrass the radicals and get up a little confusion in the camp of the impeachers. It appears, too, that with all their blundering they have succeeded. The radical contemporary we have quoted is evidently apprehensive that the Chief Justice, by "bargain and sale," has gone over to the democracy—that for the consideration of saving Mr. Johnson in this trial the faithless radical Chase is to be made next President by the conservative democracy. But the truth is that if there is little honor among thieves there is less among politicians; and so among them the man who was a saint and a paragon of perfection but yesterday becomes to-day a trimmer, a trickster and a traitor.

But, then, if Mr. Chase is only a football of the politicians, who is the man for the democracy in this crisis? Hancock has been whistled off, Sherman has declined the honor, Thomas has flatly refused it, Seymour does not want it, you know, and Andrew Johnson has been rebuffed even more shabbily than was Tyler or Fillmore by the democratic party which he has lifted, at least partly, out of the mire and put upon its legs again. The universal democratic hue and cry out West is Pendleton and greenbacks for the bondholders till, at the rate of five hundred millions a year, the national debt is paid off, the old greenbacks, as we go on, to be redeemed by new greenbacks, on a sliding scale, until we slide back to a specie currency. This is a magnificent plan; but the man will not do. Pendleton, the anointed democratic candidate of the West, is not a favorite in the East. He broke down McClellan, and he will not answer. Nor will Seymour, nor Jerry Black, nor Hendricks, nor Hoffman, nor Godfrey Gunther, nor Fernando Wood, nor Tweed, Weed or Bobby Walker. In truth, the democracy must raise themselves to a higher level than their condemned Chicago platform and to more advanced leaders than their rejected copperhead captains. They must let the dead bury their dead, and begin anew with the living men of the day. Admiral Farragut, regardless of the so-called "time honored principles of the democratic party," which are rubbish and nonsense, is the man for the democracy and all the opposition elements at this crisis. If Mr. Belmont were equal to the emergency he would call his National Executive Committee together within the next ten days and proclaim, at a venture, Admiral Farragut the democratic candidate for the succession, without a platform and with a good Union soldier to back him. The ticket would be accepted by the party; it "would run like the cholera;" it would save Connecticut and all the expense and trouble and danger of the proposed National Convention in July.

A RIGHTeous VERDICT.—On Wednesday the jury found for the defendants in a case before Judge Garvin, of the Superior Court, an action to recover ten thousand dollars for the publication in the *Nation* newspaper of an alleged libel on the plaintiff, who is a railway conductor on the New Jersey Railroad. The article complained of commented upon a statement by Mrs. Kennedy of the facts connected with the accidental death of her father, Mr. Robert Dwight, in October, 1866, while travelling with her over that railroad. It repeated the charge of negligence and inattention which she brought against the officials, and particularly censured the plaintiff, who alleges that he was in front and could not be responsible for the fatal accident. In view of the evidence, however, the jury found for the defendants—a righteous verdict, which, it is to be hoped, will impress all railway conductors with a clearer and deeper sense of their responsibilities to the travelling public than some of them have heretofore manifested.

AT IT AGAIN.—The Senate at Albany has passed a bill authorizing a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and other streets and avenues in New York. This is a beginning, and we may expect the big jobs to follow not far behind.

Railroad and Steamboat Accidents.

The opening of the spring season brings with it the revival of business and traffic on the great rivers of the West and on the railroads of the entire country. It also brings, unfortunately, in its train a more than ordinary share of accidents on those great highways of the nation. The effect of the winter frost on the iron rails will be felt particularly now when they are touched by the warm breath of the vernal sun. The freshets also threaten bridges and embankments and render the most stringent precautions necessary on the part of railroad directors. But the greatest danger on steamboats and railroads at the present time is in the reckless, grasping, criminal course pursued by the owners in trying to make all the money they can in the smallest possible space of time—without reference to the duties they owe to their passengers—to make up for the partial suspension of their business during the winter. In the pursuit of this idea they are content to sacrifice life (not their own) and everything that others hold sacred or valuable. On the Western rivers the opposition boats between the principal cities are run on the principle of "win or burst," and the captains and engineers never best a thought on the capabilities of a steamboat boiler or the possibility of an explosion in their eagerness to beat their rivals. Again, they are in the habit of using the muddy river water for the boiler until the narrow flues become choked up with mud, and an explosion is the consequence. The first disaster of the season we have to record is a most terrible steamboat explosion on the Ohio. The steamer Magnolia, of the Cincinnati and Maysville line, exploded her boiler on Wednesday and afterwards burned to the water's edge. One hundred and forty persons were on board, eighty of whom are reported to have been burned to death or drowned. With this horrible affair comes the news of an accident on the Long Island Railroad, by which a train was precipitated down an embankment and wrecked. The duty of the authorities who have control over railroads and steamboats in every State is clearly one that demands instant action and investigation at this time. They should warn the directors and proprietors of these human juggernauts that they must adopt every precaution that can be devised to protect their patrons against disaster, or they will be held criminally liable for the consequences. Remonstrances are of no avail with such people; the Grand Jury and the Legislature are the only means by which they can be reached.

The Case of Butler, of Tennessee.

One of the most flagrant pieces of prospective special legislation which the radicals have yet attempted is the substitute adopted by the Senate Judiciary Committee to relieve Mr. Butler, Representative from Tennessee, from political disabilities by permitting him to take his seat without swallowing the test oath. Whether this bill becomes law or not, whether it is rejected by Congress or vetoed by the President, it shows the animus of the Jacobin party pretty clearly. They will make laws or annul them to suit their own purposes and pay little heed to public opinion. If Mr. Butler would vote against the radical party he would undoubtedly be most religiously kept out of Congress on the plea that he could not take the oath; for Mr. Butler was a member of the Tennessee Legislature during the war, and in that capacity gave aid and comfort to the Confederates, directly and indirectly; but as it is known that he will vote with the radicals a special law is proposed to ease his conscience by releasing him from the obligation of taking the oath.

It is but a few days ago that the case of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, was decided in the Senate, and that gentleman was sent back to his constituency, being denied his seat because he furnished money to his son, who was a Confederate soldier. But Mr. Thomas, if he obtained a seat in the Senate, would not have voted with the radicals, and this fact explains the difference between the cases of Mr. Butler and Mr. Thomas. The latter gentleman only aided the rebellion to the extent which any father, having a son in the army, would have done, and he might have taken the oath with the same modification which was accorded to Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, who was at the time of his assuming a place in the Senate supposed by the radicals to be one of themselves, and was thus let down easily. Mr. Butler, however, could not take the oath and save his conscience, because he was an active rebel; but the Senate Judiciary Committee make smooth the path by absolving him from the oath altogether in return for his vote on radical measures. If we were not accustomed to the rascality of radical legislation we would stigmatize this affair as an atrocious violation of consistency and decency; but as it is only a part of the policy of an unscrupulous faction, with which we are made familiar every day, it does not strike us with astonishment, and, indeed, is hardly worth condemning or wasting words over, because we expect to see plenty more of the same kind of legislation, and a good deal worse, from a party with whom laws and constitutions are mere playthings to be used or abused for their own benefit.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.—New York names Governor Fenton, New Jersey speaks for Governor Ward, Pennsylvania for ex-Governor Curtin, Ohio for "Old Ben Wade," Indiana for Speaker Colfax, Michigan ditto, Massachusetts for Senator Wilson, Connecticut for ex-Governor Buckingham, and so on. But there is a probability that they may all have to give way to "Old Ben Wade," the rising sun of the radicals. Such is the whirlwind of party politics. We know where we are to-day, but we know not where we may be to-morrow.

PERU, CHILE AND SPAIN.—Spain and her revolted colonies, Peru and Chile, have not yet made matters up. At any moment Spanish ships might repeat the inhuman attack on Valparaiso. It is gratifying, in the circumstances, to learn that envoys have been sent from both republics to the Court of Queen Isabella to negotiate peace. We shall be glad to find that the mission has been successful. We shall be still more glad to learn that Chile and Peru are at peace with each other and with themselves.

WASTE PAPER.—The million copies, at a penny apiece, which it is proposed to print of Mr. Seymour's late rignarole at the Albany Democratic State Convention

Smuggling on the Canadian Frontier—The Case of Allan Macdonald.

The Canadian Parliament has inaugurated a legislative agitation on the subject of the arrest within the territory of the Dominion of one Allan Macdonald, a refugee convict frontier smuggler, escaped from St. Clair county, in the State of Michigan, and his subsequent liberation within the jurisdiction of the United States without extradition or judicial return to the soil of the colony. The case of this Macdonald is officially set forth in a message of President Johnson communicated to the Senate of the United States on the 6th of March, which was read and duly referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations of that branch of our legislature. The man was convicted in the United States Court of the Eastern district of Michigan of smuggling across the frontier line—in other words, taking over foreign manufactured goods duty free to have them sold in our home market when staggering under a load of taxation—committed to prison, escaped to Canada, was rearrested, returned to Michigan, and finally set at liberty with the consent of Secretary Seward, who did not approve exactly of the course of the American officers in the matter of his pursuance and recapture. Mr. Seward offered to have the man set free in Canada—a measure of executive repatriation which, although in exact accordance with our ever scrupulous regard for the strict observance of international law, was declined by the British Minister in Washington, on the ground that it was quite unnecessary, although exceedingly courteous, in the case of an individual with whom her Majesty's government has "no sympathy," and who showed "so great a want of good faith."

The Canadian Parliament, sitting in the bleak clearance ground of Ottawa, appears inclined to make a fuss on this state of facts, by addressing Mr. Thornton, the British Minister in Washington, and demanding in terms amounting almost to a threat that he shall hunt up Macdonald, and have the American Will Watch, or "bold smuggler," escorted over to Canada and set free there in due form, it may be with solemnity and artillery salutes. By this action the representatives of the land of Kanuck betray their complete ignorance of English ministerial usage and the policy of the Foreign Office in London at a moment when they show that they are very unwise Solons indeed. Added a little by the title of dominion as applied to their territory—perhaps by something still more potent—the Canadian Ministers and members of Parliament appear to think that they may throw off the grubworm coat of provincialism, assume an imperial position and commence to correspond with an independent Power and even direct the course of the Queen's representative. In this they make a grand error. England never creates a nation. She may rearrange, reconstruct, throw down and alter the constituent parts of a nationality; but she will never stand voluntarily at the baptismal font of a new and free government springing from her own. The Canadians, therefore, are just as much provincials at present as they ever have been; and if they had kept this fact steadily in view they would see at once that Mr. Thornton cannot pay any attention to their official documents further than transmit them to London, nor can they be dignified by the reception of a circular from Mr. Seward, who must communicate only with Mr. Thornton and Lord Stanley.

These views present the situation, however, merely as between the colonists, the Queen and the British Foreign Office. If the Canadians, Nova Scotians and men of New Brunswick can once agree on the form of a pinchbeck royalty and subsidiary Parliament, they are quite content. Let them get along as well as they can. We warn them, however—and in this the case becomes serious—of the danger of an open encouragement of smuggling across the boundary line. Our industrial interests are just at present in a mood ill-suited to tolerate stealthy inroads on their income by the illegal importation of British manufactures. Our trade is regulated under a tariff approved by Congress as suited to the exigencies of the State, which can be altered only by legislative enactment, and which is even now in process of parliamentary modification. Our market rates and scale of wages are being accommodated to this system, as far as practicable, without reference to our neighbors; but if the American people find that their commerce is deranged, the home markets enfeebled and wages likely to be suddenly altered through the avarice of a few needy speculators in Canada, Queen Victoria had better—if she values it any—look out for the integrity and inviolability of the Dominion. That it is difficult to prevent smuggling we are well aware, but our citizens can scarcely endure the operations of a lot of hungry foreign leeches applied all along our border side when they know that a hostile finger raised by the American Executive in Washington would cause them to be immediately swept away. Mr. Seward has merely to say a word and the smugglers will disappear and Canada become part of the Union, with plenty of employment, at good wages, for her people, even if they pay a few more shillings in taxes for a time.

The Negro Suffrage Question in Connecticut.

The negro suffrage question constitutes an important feature in the present canvass in Connecticut. The next Legislature, to be chosen in April, will act upon a proposed constitutional amendment to establish negro suffrage in the State. It was passed by a majority vote in the last Legislature, and must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the next Legislature before it can be again submitted to the people. The proposition was rejected in 1865 by the following vote:—

Counties.	Yes.	No.
Fairfield.....	8,557	6,046
Hartford.....	8,537	6,836
Litchfield.....	2,815	3,967
Madison.....	1,328	2,469
Middlesex.....	5,990	7,473
New Haven.....	3,333	3,517
Tolland.....	1,568	1,683
Windham.....	2,219	1,478
Total.....	37,217	33,489

Whole vote, 60,706; majority against amendment, 6,272.

Notwithstanding this decisive popular majority against negro suffrage the radicals in Connecticut have pressed the measure before each successive Legislature until it stands as above stated. The question before the people next

month will, therefore, be: whether they shall elect members of the next Legislature who will again attempt to force this obnoxious scheme upon the people. This is an important issue, and one which should be fairly met and decided by the electors of Connecticut on the 6th of April next. Heretofore only those negroes have voted in Connecticut who were admitted freedmen prior to 1818.

The Bill Exempting Manufacturers from Taxation Passed by the Senate.

The Senate, yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote (thirty-six to three), passed the House bill exempting manufactures from taxation. But two amendments were made to the bill as originally passed by the lower House. One of these reduces the tax on the products of petroleum and bituminous substances, except illuminating gas, to one half of the rates fixed by the present law. For the evident purpose of making up the deficiency which will be caused by such reduction all manufactures are taxed the sum of two dollars on every one thousand dollars' worth of goods sold annually above ten thousand dollars, provided that the manufactures are not specifically taxed. The bill goes into effect on the 1st day of April next, after which date "no allowance for drawbacks on account of internal tax paid" will be made, although claimants for drawback on any article exported prior to June 30, 1866, are allowed three months from the date on which the act takes effect in which to present their claims. The bill now goes to the House for concurrence.

Needed Relief for Naval Officers Abroad.

In Secretary Welles' communication to Congress concerning the expenses of the celebrated cruise of the monitor Miantonomoh to Russia and the Mediterranean, he alludes to a subject that has never yet received the consideration it deserves. He calls the attention of Congress to the fact that there is no provision by law providing for the reimbursement of expenses necessarily incurred by officers in extending official hospitality to national guests upon their vessels in foreign ports. Frequently the expenses of commanding officers on a foreign cruise exceed their salary, and they are often compelled to draw upon their private resources, if fortunately they possess any, to decently and properly entertain officials who may visit their vessels. It is customary to reciprocate the attentions and hospitalities extended by foreign officials to our commanding officers, and the burden is often a serious one. Especially is this true in European ports, and in such cruises as that of the Augusta and Miantonomoh to Russia and Admiral Farragut's present visit to the Mediterranean the expenses are so great as to impoverish the commanders and affect to a somewhat less degree only the subordinate officers. This is not just or generous. It is the duty of the government to afford relief in this matter, which is of a national character, by appropriating a certain sum to aid the commanding officers in affording such hospitality as circumstances may demand. This is the course pursued by the English and French governments, and it has materially helped to give their officers that popularity they enjoy wherever they may sojourn. We hope Mr. Welles' suggestion will be regarded by Congress and measures taken to afford a much needed relief to our worthy naval representatives in foreign waters.

The Revolution in Hayti.

Our special despatches from Havana published in the *HERALD* of yesterday relative to the situation in Hayti do not warrant the conclusion that there is mental or physical force in that portion of the island sufficient to re-establish order and secure for the republic a place in the community of nations. In Hayti the negro has had a fair opportunity for revealing his capacity for self-government; but his warmest friends have no choice but to admit that Hayti, both as an empire and as a republic, has been an egregious failure. There are many who feel satisfied from the example of Hayti that the salvation of the negro is to depend on influences and agencies beyond himself. Of self-governing power they have certainly given evidence of a plentiful lack. Salnave, we learn, notwithstanding his mighty pretensions, has been defeated with great loss, and Hayti threatens to become more the prey of anarchy than ever. The most serious, or, as some might feel disposed to put it, the most hopeful part of the business is that France has set her eyes on her old possession, the French admiral, whose movements in those waters have for some time been a mystery, having threatened to seize the Custom House and to force payment of arrears. Unwilling as we are to see any European Power set foot on the island, anything which promises order is welcome in the circumstances.

The Railroad War—ONE PRACTICAL RESULT.

—One immediate, practical result of the war between the railway kings, is the reduction of fares upon the New York and Erie road. Now, it would prove by no means an advantage, but an evil, if the fares upon either or both the rival lines were to be reduced so low that safety and speed should be sacrificed to cheapness. Any road must earn enough to defray not only its current expenses, but also to keep its rails and its rolling stock in perfect order; and a reduction below the point requisite to secure these ends would be ultimately injurious to the public, although it might temporarily seem convenient. The objection, however, on the part of our public to railway monopolies springs from the reasonable conviction that competition tends to reduce the fares and rates of freight to a minimum figure without involving the risk of losing the indispensable advantages of safety and speed. If these advantages can be combined with cheapness the public will be satisfied, whatever may be the issue of the contest between Vanderbilt and Drew. The armies of stockjobbers who rally around the banner of the one or the other contestant must expect no outside sympathy either in victory or defeat.

IMPARTIAL JUSTICE.—That of the republican State conventions in denouncing Andrew Johnson as the most atrocious criminal unchanged, in glorifying the House of Representatives for hauling him up to the tribunal of impeachment, and then in promising to abide by the impartial judgment of a radical Senate.

In the Mississippi Convention yesterday four sections of the Franchise bill were adopted. Nothing of further importance transpired.